

Historical Wyoming

Vol. II
No. 6

July 1949

Arcade, New York

HIRAM B. EVEREST AND THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY



A great petroleum industry owes its beginnings to the labor of mind and body of Hiram Bond Everest, a native of Pike, and a graduate of Middlebury Academy, Wyoming. During a career which began here, continued on homesteads in Wisconsin and Ohio, and reached its climax with the successful development of the vacuum process for the distillation of petroleum and the forming of the Vacuum Oil Company, Mr. Everest carved out for himself a highly respected place in American industry. Today, the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, which he helped to start, is a world-wide industry.

Residents of this County will still find his modest birthplace just north of the East Koy Cemetery, Town of Pike. The house in which he was born, April 11, 1830, looks much as it did in his youth although aged a bit during the last century and a quarter. In those days it was within Allegany County. Of English stock, he was the son of Joseph and Esther (Robinson) Everest. His paternal ancestors had migrated from England to York, Maine, in the middle of the 17th Century. Benjamin Everest, his great-grandfather, served as a private soldier

throughout the Revolution, and from the effects of exposure and other hardships of the conflict, he died at his Vermont home two months after the close of the War. His widow and a large family of small children were hard pressed to make even a scant living from the rocky soil of Vermont, and she determined to stake her fortunes in the Empire State. Accordingly, she and the children moved to Manlius, N. Y., where they cleared a farm. When her son Joseph was grown, the family came to Pike, where he bought a farm and built a saw mill.

In time, Joseph married and a year after the birth of Hiram he moved his family to a farm near Wyoming. There the boy, as he grew older, helped his father and found time to do odd jobs for other farmers. Sometimes he was paid in money, but more often his pay took the form of oats, corn, apples or other produce. His diary, when he was but twelve years old, proved young Hiram to be an astute business man who kept a careful inventory of his assets. One learns that he owned: "20 bushels of apples, \$5.00; 4 bushels of oats, \$1.00; 1 fiddle, very precious; and 29 books including

HISTORICAL WYOMING

Published six times annually at Arcade, New York, by Harry S. Douglass, County Historian; Robert W. McGowan, Associate Editor; and Students of Arcade Central School.

HIRAM B. EVEREST ————— CONT.

school books." The following year his diary discloses that he was collecting minerals common to the Oatka Valley. Many years later, memories of these boyhood geological observations led him to drill for oil on the farm and inadvertently begin the great salt boom of the 1880's and '90's.

When fifteen years old, he was clerking in a Wyoming store after school hours and continued his habit of recording the market price of produce. In 1845, for example, wheat was priced at \$1.00; corn at 50¢. and oats at 31¢. This interest in agricultural prices remained with him through his long career.

One of the milestones of his youth came when he was eighteen years old. A neighbor hired him to help drive 200 head of cattle and 500 sheep from Wyoming to within 30 miles of Poughkeepsie. The task consumed 31 days, was often attended by lack of adequate food or shelter and other hardships, and paid him but \$11.75. However, his hope of seeing New York City was now about to be realized; pocketing his small wages, he walked the thirty miles to Poughkeepsie and there took a Hudson River boat south to the Metropolis. He began a memorable day walking up and down the streets, sizing up the buildings and shops. He spent a portion of the day at the "Museum", which was very probably Barnum's American Museum on Broadway at Ann Street. It was a renowned institution in those days. In his diary, he records two purchases, - a spyglass and a pair of boots. These expenditures created such a dent

in his purse that he deemed it best to invest some of his remaining cash in a ticket for the night boat to Albany. Arriving at the Capital, he embarked over the Erie Canal to Rochester, a trip which consumed five days. Then he caught rides to Wyoming. He confided to his diary that it was "a never to be forgotten trip".

Those who knew Hiram Everest relate that the purchase of the spyglass was but an indicator of his interest in things scientific. Throughout his youth he sought to invent and improve devices used on the farm, such as turning lathes, apple paring machines, barometers, and churns. He was an avid reader, often reading far into the night by means of candle light, and the devices which he created from his reading were quite often composed of innovations peculiarly his own.

When young Hiram had obtained all the courses which the village school had to offer, he went to Middlebury Academy where he completed a course of instruction which prepared him for a senior year in college. He was graduated at nineteen, and decided to make a start in the world with his savings which then amounted to \$250. He yearned to join the gold rush to California that year, but his mother dissuaded him, and he compromised the westward urge by moving to Wisconsin, where he taught school in the village of Portage during the winter of 1849-50. His school house was a log cabin and he personally made the benches and desks. He had forty pupils and for his four month's work he

HIRAM B. EVEREST ——— CONT.

received \$64.00. Since he received board and lodging in the home of the parents of his pupils, this wage was nearly all profit.

Along with his school teaching, Everest began to speculate in the wild land near Portage, and the following year, 1850, he secured from the government 320 acres at \$3.00 per at Brag Prairie, just a short distance away. During the next winter, with an ox team which cost \$40., a bob sled of his own construction, and a hired hand, he enclosed with a fence of tamarack poles, a field of fifty acres. In the spring he broke up the field and planted three-quarters of it to sod corn, chopping the hard sod by hand with an axe. The remainder he planted to wheat which yielded a 200-bushel crop.

During the winter of 1851, he cut logs, hauled them to a saw mill, and thus obtained lumber to construct his first house. In October, that same year, he returned to Wyoming where he washed with his own hands five pecks of apple seeds from the waste pomace of a cider mill at Warsaw. He also bought 7,000 root grafts of apple and upon his return to Wisconsin, planted three and one-half acres as an apple orchard.

On Jan. 1, 1852, he was married to a second cousin, Mercy Everest, and the young couple returned to Brag Prairie to take up the hardships of pioneer farming. Both were of a practical nature; their one wedding gift was \$15.00 with which to buy silver spoons, but they applied it on the purchase price of a cow. His diary reveals that his wedding outfit cost \$47.30. Hiram continued to know the meaning of hard work, but made the most of every opportunity. He hired out his oxen at 38¢ a day, and he himself drove them on plowing jobs for neighbors at

75¢ a day. He hauled his hogs by ox team to market, and loaded nursery stock on a wagon, 400 trees at a time, and sold them from house to house. Many days he was eighteen hours on the road. In time, by careful planning, he purchased a team of horses for \$65.00.

The frequent and killing frosts of that part of Wisconsin wreaked havoc on his young trees, and he reluctantly decided to move to a milder section of the West where he could profitably establish a nursery. In 1856, he sold part of his farm in preparation for leaving, and subsequently disposed of the remaining 120 acres for \$24.00. He then purchased an attractive nursery and fruit farm of eleven acres at Newburg, Ohio, with every hope that his old enemy, the frost, would not there plague him. That was not the case, for frost damage brought disaster after disaster to his crops, and in 1863, Mr. Everest purchased 70 acres of heavy timber eight miles from Cleveland (now within the city limits), and built a saw mill. There he was able to make a reasonable profit in spite of the fact that the mill burned to the ground twice and was twice rebuilt. There he enjoyed working with machinery again. Meanwhile, in Pennsylvania, in 1859, the first oil well had been put down, and an industry begun in which he was destined to play a leading role.

Everest determined to return to New York State; in 1865, he disposed of his Ohio property and that spring set up a grocery business in Rochester as the senior partner of the firm of Everest and Carson, on South Avenue, then a newly settled neighborhood. By this time the use of kerosene was widespread, but Mr. Everest's interest was probably that of the average man.

HIRAM B. EVEREST

CONT.

He had witnessed a brief boom in Ohio but did not invest in the scheme. At about that time, a Rochester carpenter, Matthew P. Ewing, had devised a scheme for extracting kerosene by evaporation under vacuum, the idea being to drive off the aqueous parts and leave the solid. He would, however, recover the volatile or vapor part.

Mr. Ewing had been unable to interest any one in his plan until Everest agreed to finance some experiments, the first of which are said to have been conducted in Ewing's back yard with a kitchen stove, a washboiler, and a small quantity of crude oil, all of which cost Mr. Everest \$20. The expected yield of kerosene was not realized since there was a residual product that could not be distilled off. Looking about for some use for this remainder, Everest is thought to have visioned several possibilities, including its use for leather.

Ewing's first patent came in 1866, for a still equipped to operate under a vacuum. Hiram Everest interested a leather manufacturing concern in the residuum, which firm found it had superior advantages to the animal and fish oils which they were then using; they agreed to take all the two men could manufacture. The story of the final development of the vacuum process is too complex for our consideration, but it is of local interest to note that it was Mr. Everest who gave Ewing's laboratory device the idea of using steam to the process which paved the way for the elimination of naphtha from the kerosene, and it was Everest who furnished all the early capital for construction of the first stills.

The Vacuum Oil Company was formed with a capital stock of

\$10,000, divided into forty shares. Financial difficulties were many; Mr. Ewing became discouraged and sold out to Everest who managed to keep going with the help of his brother-in-law, John D. Helmer, other members of his family, together with friends. When the first still, built along lines which had been untried except in experiment, was a success, Mr. Everest celebrated by buying his wife a gift. It was a kerosene lamp!

In 1867, the capital was increased to \$25,000. By 1903, it reached \$2,500,000. The company produced kerosene, a product for leather manufacturers, and a popular Vacuum Harness Oil. It was Everest who conquered the problem of petroleum lubrication, finding a use in steam cylinders, for the residue of vacuum distillation. It was necessary, in instances, for him and his staff to go out and show users how to adapt their methods and practices to the new lubricant; this service grew into Vacuum's engineering organization.

By 1867 the refinery had grown to the point where it had three stills. Oil was brought by rail and Mr. Everest was well aware of the advantages of a supply of crude oil nearer home. He remembered some shale outcroppings on farm lands formerly owned by his father, shale that had suggested the presence of oil. Accordingly, in 1878, he leased 10,000 acres of land in the Oatka Valley and drilled a test well, selecting for a test spot his father's old farm at Wyoming. The venture was unsuccessful so far as petroleum was concerned. Instead of finding oil, he found salt. The salt was a stratum 70 feet thick at a depth of 1,300 feet. Out of this discovery arose the vast salt industry of western New York during the last two decades of

(cont. on page 102)

HIRAM B. EVEREST ——— CONT.

the 19th century. The first salt manufactured in Wyoming County, sixty-five pounds, was prepared under Everest's direction. It is not of record that either Mr. Everest, or the Vacuum Oil Company, profited materially from this discovery. In 1928, the old leases for the Oatka Valley "oil land" came to light in connection with a title search of some of the property. At the request of the owners, the Company cancelled the leases.

Mr. Everest's firm prospered. His son, Charles M., was an active associate. In 1879, Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company purchased a controlling interest in the Vacuum business. In time, due to the poor health of both Mr. and Mrs. Everest, the founder severed active participation, retaining the office of president for which he received a salary. His son became the active head of the firm, and guided it to an organization with a world-wide reputation. Mr. Everest moved to Riverside, California, in 1881, where he purchased 100 acres of land upon which he personally superintended the planting of navel orange trees. Later, this grove yielded 100 carloads of fruit annually, being the largest budded orange grove in the state at that time. A son, Arthur J., was associated with him. Here, too, his old enemy, the frost, renewed its Wisconsin and Ohio acquaintance, but he devised canvas coverings and introduced the smudge, also with great success.

Upon the death of Mrs. Everest in 1895, he left California and spent six years in constant travel with his daughter, later Mrs. James C. Clements of Rochester. Between Rochester and California, he spent his days from 1901, until his death, March 5, 1913. Mr. Everest was described by a friend as somewhat under average height, five feet eight inches,

and he was rather stout, especially as he grew older. His eyes were blue and his hair changed from brown to gray. "He walked with short steps and his keen eyes seemed to miss nothing. He was slow to speak as a rule, but when he did speak the remarks were usually very much to the point. He had a keen sense of humor and enjoyed the good fellowship of friends. He was scrupulously neat in his dress. It was characteristic of him that he wore the same style of necktie for fifty years and it was always a tie made by his wife or daughter." He was a close Bible student and very strict about the observance of the Sabbath; he insisted that all work in the Rochester plant be shut down from Saturday night until Monday morning. Even after his retirement, he made and patented several inventions--an egg cup, a knife guide, a sprinkler, a wrench, etc., but never attempted to market any of them.

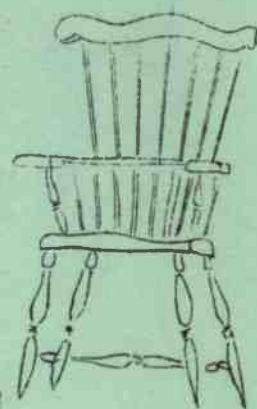
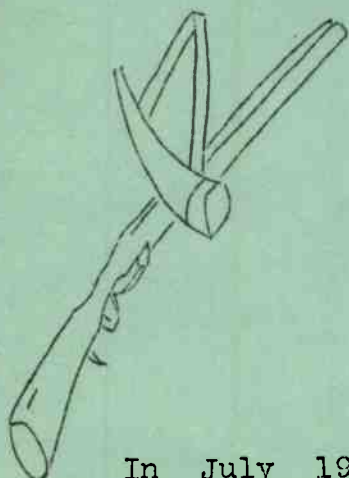
In the numerous maxims which Hiram Bond Everest coined may be found the philosophy which guided his thinking and actions. He once said, "All honest work is honorable and deserves your profound respect." On the farm, in the forest, and in industry, he well knew the rigors of hard labor; nevertheless, he wrote: "Nothing worthwhile is accomplished except through great effort and often through many errors, so never give up if success does not come at once but push on to the goal and forget the knocks." His advice can well be our inspiration today.

NOTE: Grateful appreciation is hereby extended to the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. for permission to quote from The Story of Hiram B. Everest, and to Mr. Paul F. Schnabel, Industrial Relations Advisor of the firm's Buffalo office, for the loan of valuable source materials.

ATTICA HISTORICAL

SOCIETY

MUSEUM



In July 1942, the Attica Historical Society displayed to the public for the first time its historical collections in the former east wing of the late Judge Alden S. Stevens home. Built in 1822, the house stood on its Main Street site until after Judge Stevens's death in 1884, when this portion of the structure, which had been his office, was moved to its present site just south of the original location. In accordance with the request of a member of the family the main part of the house was then demolished. Today, the Museum stands well back from the street, partly hidden by trees, and surrounded by a plot of land which can be developed into a fitting setting for the structure.

The building's low facade is dominated by pillars which reach from the porch floor to the roof. It is painted white. The windows, furnished with many tiny panes of glass, reach from floor to ceiling. Around about are the remains of the original garden of the old mansion. Altogether, it is a bit of early Attica, inconspicuously nestled in a secluded spot. The

use of the premises is graciously granted to the Society by Miss Marian Stevens, who, each summer, opens its doors to visitors.

The interior is composed of one large room, and a small room at the south side. While at the doorway one notes the high ceiling, from the center of which is suspended an antique chandelier with all its appurtenances of a by-gone era. The walls still hold the original wall paper made in France in 1824, while the hangings at the two large windows are drapes from the old Stevens house which are thought to be almost certainly a part of the original furnishings.

As the Society's collection is in the formative stage no elaborate classification or arrangement has been attempted, but about the rooms there are specimens of nearly every phase of household and community activity of former generations. A very long work desk, left there when the room ceased to be an office, stretches half the length of the east wall, and serves as a display counter for many articles.

ATTICA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

To begin with, take the children's collection: here are dolls, doll furniture, a tiny piano, games, slates, a child's dress, and school books more than a century old. Sometime ago this collection was loaned for exhibit in Attica High School. In the "railroad or travel corner", is a carpetbag, satchel, and early telegraph, timetables, and a schedule of the coaches that ran from Attica to Warsaw in 1843.

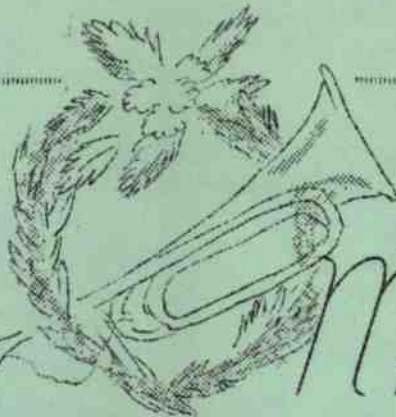
Domestic economy is represented by a wool carder and winder; a flax wheel and "swift"; a standard yard stick used for 45 years with a weaver's loom; a washing machine, and numerous kitchen articles. There is a lady's dress, hoop-skirt period of 1860; an 1844 taffeta gown; a fine collection of ladies's shoes and slippers, one brocaded slipper dating from 1753; fans, laces, and bead work. Changes in men's hats are reflected in a display going all the way from a topper said to date from the Revolutionary period to the brown derby of the 1920's, even including a hat worn by one of Attica's Presbyterian clergyman many years ago.

Antique chairs and marble-top tables have been assembled. An almost bewildering array of miscellaneous articles fills every nook and corner; included is a 50-year old wedding cake; a torch used in a torchlight procession; a piece of hand-blocked chintz made in 1800; old newspapers; an election exhibit with campaign banners and buttons; Bibles and almanacs; maps, account books; local history volumes; scrap books; an inkstand used by the

late Lt.-Gov. George W. Hoskins of Bennington and Attica; a toy bank; a portion of the first cherry log cut in Attica; pictures of pioneers and leading citizens; a bust of the Hon. James O. Putnam; sports equipment; local industries collection; chinaware; a seabag of Civil War days; World War I materials and Red Cross records; and even a beartrap, so essential to frontier life a century and more ago. And let us not forget, too, the Currier & Ives prints, a trunk, saddlebag and sleigh bells. At every look some object gives rise to reminiscences of yesterdays.

The Museum is but a part of the projects which the Society has carried forth since its organization, Sept. 29, 1937. At its meetings and through committees the labor of gathering historical information has produced a wealth of valuable data; special exhibits have been arranged in downtown stores; cultural programs have been brought to Attica; and a junior historical group has been contained within the Society. Of special note are the archives which have been compiled and preserved largely through the leadership of Miss Alice F. Potter, and there is no question but what it is an outstanding collection of rural western New York. For some years, until interrupted by the late War in 1943, the organization cooperated in writing a weekly feature entitled "Attica Historical Scrap Book", which appeared as a very popular feature of the Attica News. Those who clipped the column have a legacy of lasting interest, many chapters of the story that has made Attica the community which she is today.

The Wyoming County Soldiers' Monument



Seven years following the War of Secession, May 30, 1872, the Wyoming County Soldiers' Monument Association, an unincorporated body, was launched with the following officers: Hon. William Pryor Letchworth, President; Hon. Augustus Frank, Vice-President; Col. Abram B. Lawrence, Secretary; and Lloyd A. Hayward, Treasurer. An act of Congress, March 3, 1873, conveyed to the Association four captured Confederate brass cannon and sixteen iron balls to be placed at the site of a proposed memorial.

Two months later the New York State Legislature permitted the Wyoming County Mutual Insurance Company to transfer the proceeds of certain shares of stock in the Warsaw Water Works Company to the Association as a contribution toward the memorial. Meanwhile, a movement was under way to finance the project through a general appeal for funds from the citizens of the County. The response was slow, due in part to the hard times of that day, and decisive action was deferred for nearly four years when sentiment was built up in favor of the erection of a shaft of granite.

The Association had been impressed by a granite monument which stood between the Main Building and to the left of the Machinery Hall at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. Erected by the New England Granite Works, Hartford, Conn., it was a flawless specimen of their best work, considered of beautiful design, fine proportion, and perfection in taste. From the base

a Corinthian column rose to an impressive height. As subsequently erected at Warsaw, the shaft is surmounted by a heroic size bronze statue of a Union soldier. In its Philadelphia setting, statues, said to number five, representative of "Hope", flanked the base. Mr. Letchworth and Mr. Frank opened negotiations with the owners finding that, while the original cost had been \$15,000, the firm would be willing to place it in the County and set it up complete for \$7,000, without the base adornments. Its sale was accordingly consummated and the Association, with the cooperation of local newspapers and public-spirited citizens, inaugurated a drive for funds. In September, 1877, a committee to select a site chose Warsaw and determined upon a spot at the intersection of Main and Court Streets.

Work was begun upon a fortress-shaped base with salient angles upon which were to be mounted the four cannon. These brass weapons were cast at Macon, Georgia, at a time of crisis, from metal which had been once a part of church bells sacrificed to the Confederacy. During the last weeks of 1877, the Association, with the assistance of the Supervisor from each town, compiled a list of all soldiers' names to be placed on a scroll and sealed into the base of the Monument.

During January, 1878, the raising of the Monument was accomplished under the direction of a Mr. Williams, representing the quarry firm. Col. A. B. Lawrence,

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT ————— CONT.

on the 19th, deposited in the cornerstone a casket of Civil War memorabilia together with the names of 1575 veterans, while five days later the bronze statue was lifted into place, the figure facing the east, supposedly symbolic of a soldier's readiness to face the responsibilities and dangers of a new day. The cannon were not placed until some time after and for several years the base remained unfinished.

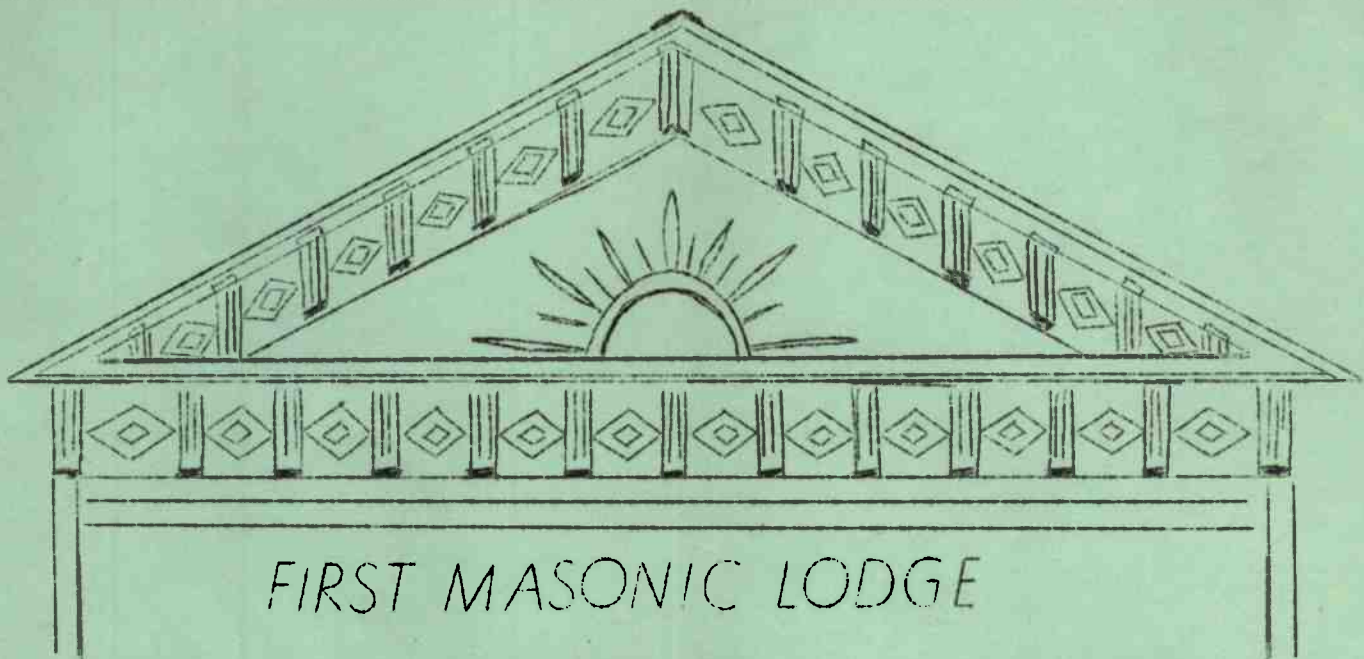
Efforts to raise the cost of the Monument brought slow and inadequate responses. Local papers repeatedly urged the various towns to shoulder their share. It had been planned to dedicate the shaft on Memorial Day, 1878, but two years later the Wyoming County Times told its readers that the dedication would not take place until all work was completed and the project free from debt. The value of two of the guns was paid into the fund by Mr. Letchworth in order to defray the cost of the bronze figure. To President Letchworth and other members of the Association, Wyoming County owes the presence of such a memorial within its bounds.

Twenty-five years were to pass before the Monument was formally dedicated, all obstacles meanwhile having been resolved. On July 1, 1903, as one of the crowning features of the Warsaw Centennial Celebration, surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic consecrated the shaft to the memory of those who had served. Earlier, the Legislature, in Chapter 134 of the Laws of 1903, had authorized the transfer of the Monument from the Association to the County of Wyoming, to be under the care of a board of perpetual trustees, consisting of the County Judge, County Clerk, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and

Mayor of the Village of Warsaw and their successors in office. The County Board of Supervisors on Dec. 9, 1903, accepted the responsibility to perpetually maintain the shaft, and the transfer and conveyance to the County of the memorial was that day presented by Col. A. B. Lawrence, the retiring secretary.

The program of Dedication Day included a dinner for more than 500 guests in the old opera house and a veterans parade headed by GAR State Commander Gen. John S. Koster and staff, together with Posts in bodies and representative of other Posts over a wide area. At two o'clock reveille was sounded on an artillery bugle which saw four years service during the conflict. Col. Lawrence presided in the absence of Mr. Letchworth, then recovering from an illness, and read the formal dedicatory message from the absent president. Others who spoke at the services were: Hon. William Bristol, only surviving member of the senatorial district war committee, charged with the responsibility of raising recruits and money; Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. Army, who gave the principal dedicatory address; Commander Zera L. Tanner, U. S. Navy, a native of Wyoming County; General Koster; Hon. James W. Wadsworth; Hon. F. C. Stevens; and Hon. Henry J. McNair.

In the eighty-four years that have lapsed since the War Between the States the wounds of division have slowly healed, and the Last Reville has sounded for all of Wyoming County's Boys in Blue. The spirit behind a shaft of ageless granite, standing in the shadow of the seat of County government, would summon us to reverent remembrance of those "who gave their last full measure of devotion."



West Star Lodge, No. 205, F. & A. M., of the Town of Sheldon, the first Masonic lodge instituted in western New York, was granted a warrant from Grand Lodge, March 17, 1812, but was declared forfeited in June, 1833.

Extant records in the office of the Grand Secretary in New York, copies of which have been made available to us by Mr. Lucius B. Davis, Varysburg, begin with a petition to Grand Lodge under date of March 10, 1809, wherein certain brethren request permission to constitute a lodge in Sheldon. It is not definitely known as to the place of meeting but the evidence points to Sheldon Center. The petitioners, describing themselves as inhabitants of the town, then in the County of Genesee, and members of the Craft, wrote to the Grand Master and other Grand officers that they were at that time more than thirty miles from any Masonic lodge, and had nominated William Vary to be their first master, John Ralph, their first senior warden, and Philo Welton to be their first junior warden. The request was signed by James Cox, Thomas Wolcut, William Feegel, Chauncy Sheldon, William Vary, John Ralph, Philo Welton, Orange Brace, Jotham Godfrey, David

Wright, and John Hublend. These men were all pioneers of the township; Mr. Vary, for whom Varysburg is named, had built the first saw-mill in that settlement in 1806 and the first grist mill two years later.

The request was duly approved by Genesee Lodge, May 12, 1809, and on the 24th of July, DeWitt Clinton, the then Grand Master, endorsed the petition ordering the Grand Secretary to make out the necessary dispensation, the same to be valid for one year. Upon satisfying the requirements for a charter, or warrant, the Grand Lodge granted one in 1812; apparently there was some delay in its arrival since under date of Feb. 8, 1814, Fitch Chipman, Master; Ebenezer Jackson, Sr. W.; and James Meacham, Jr. W.; were reported as the officers and Grand Lodge was requested to forward the warrant. In 1814, 45 members were reported; in 1815, 58; in 1816, 42, in 1818, 61; and in 1823, 41 members.

Meanwhile, in late 1818, the Lodge sustained the loss by fire of their lodge room, all tools, jewels, and the charter. DeWitt

FIRST MASONIC LODGE ————— CONT.

Clinton ordered a new warrant sent without charge on Jan. 13, 1819. Somewhat over three years later the Lodge applied for re-mission of its Grand Lodge dues in a communication signed by Fitch Chipman, Benjamin Potter and Ebenezer Jackson. This petition, dated May 2, 1822, pointed out that the brethren were widely scattered and that migrations had reduced membership; in addition, since it was the oldest chartered lodge west of the Genesee River, it once held jurisdiction over a vast area of extremely fluctuating population, and that many had left the region without paying their obligations to the Lodge. It was also recorded that West Star in its prosperous years "had procured a good and convenient room, suitable furniture, Jewel & at an expense of more than \$450." The fire of December, 1818, had left the Sheldon brethren without funds, but they hoped to stage a comeback if freed of debts. Grand Lodge in June, 1822, cancelled all these debts.

The Lodge apparently continued to meet more or less regularly until following the abduction of William Morgan, when in the wake of the anti-Masonic agitation its fate was finally sealed. After 1826, communications were practically suspended and collection of dues ceased and the remaining members were unable to meet their obligations to Grand Lodge. A committee reported in 1830 that the existence of two Grand Lodges and the "present excitement", being so close to the scene of agitation, combined to embarrass their plight, but that with few exceptions monthly meetings had been held and they desired to retain their charter and eventually assume their financial obligations.

Failing to recuperate its fortunes, West Star lost its charter in June, 1833, and officially ceased to exist. Cideon Thomas, writing to the Grand Secretary from Sheldon, lamented their fate but acknowledged that the Lodge had not met its obligations. He revealed that for six years they had been assailed at every hand by opponents, and had met but annually for three years so as to avoid offending the feelings of the neighborhood. Even the Grand Visitor had never been to see them during the disturbance. With this letter, dated August 3, 1833, official records cease. Twenty-four years later, the present Lodge at Varysburg, West Star, No. 413, F. & A. M., was constituted, the lineal descendant of the pioneer Masonic body of western New York.

Of interest to Masonic historians is the former William Vary House, supposedly the second dwelling erected in Varysburg, which today stands on Route 20A in the east end of the village. It carries a most unique design in the gable facing the street; what is possibly a "west star", or a sun, with far reaching rays, is designed in wood-carving as an object resting on the cornice. Within the gable end and below the cornice is a conventional design which incorporates a small rectangle within a second, similar to the design at the heading of this article. It is conceivable that West Star Lodge may have met in the dwelling after its re-chartering in 1857, or even earlier. Or the original owner, being a prominent Mason, may have chosen the design to express his interest in the Craft. We would appreciate hearing from readers who may have information on the early Lodge or the historic home.

PIONEER THRESHER

We are glad to pass on to our readers the following letter from Mr. Samuel Gayton, Warsaw, which describes "the first portable threshing machine", the manufacture of which a Perry firm had a part:

"I am writing something which I thought might be of interest to you at sometime if you do not have it."

"The first threshing machines in the State, and probably the first in the United States, were some stationary machines built in England at an early date, and were only owned by people who had large estates. They were operated by water-power or by a tread-power."

"At Pavilion Center, which is now in the Town of Pavilion and a part of Genesee County, but which was a part of the old Town of Covington, and called South LeRoy, the first portable threshing machine, one which could be moved from farm to farm, was built about ten rods west of the underground crossing on Route 20, and just west of the cloverleaf where 20 crosses 19. It was located a short distance east of the four corners at Pavilion Center; on the southwest corner stands the old "International Hotel" last used as a hotel in 1917—it was built in 1830, a prominent stop on the old stage route from Canandaigua to Buffalo. The road had toll gates every ten miles: many prominent people stopped there in the early days among whom were DeWitt Clinton and Daniel Webster."

"The inventor of the threshing

machine was Ashley Townsend. I do not have the date, but estimate it to be about 1860. The power plant was a "sweep", something like the full circle haypress common in the Nineties; the sweep was built on timbers which could be mounted on wheels, and was arranged usually to be operated by two teams of horses which traveled in a circle. The sweep turned a large gear which turned another pinion and shaft that operated a bevel gear attached to a long shaft with a universal joint which by a bevel gear and pinion on the other end engaged the cylinder of the threshing machine. The operator, or driver, stood in the center of the sweep and drove the horses."

"Mr. Townsend sold the right to the original patent to Mr. Smith of Fowlerville who manufactured them there and paid a royalty. The founder of Wyckoff & Tuttle at Perry also cast gears and parts for the convenience of threshers. Later, Mr. Townsend moved his factory to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Martin Ferris, son of James Ferris, a prominent citizen of Middlebury, told of an incident which happened at Wyoming. A young man, Souels by name, was driving the horses on the sweep when he lost his balance and fell into the gears, crushing his legs. He died a short time later from blood poisoning, and the old people of the community shook their heads and said this new thresher was an invention of the Devil to kill off our young men. But the new thresher had come to stay and was improved greatly in the next half-century."



The April-May issue of the "New York State Conservationist" included an article by Cecil E. Heacox, Senior Aquatic Biologist of the State Conservation Dept. entitled "More Facts More Fish", a study of WESTCOY and EAST KOY streams pointing the way to better management of trout and to better use of trout from hatcheries. The survey showed that 85% - 90% of anglers' catches were from hatchery fish. These streams, located principally in Wyoming County, are among the best known trout streams in western New York.

The 5th Annual Music Festival of the Wyoming County School Music Assn. was held in Castile, May 27 - 28.

A twenty-five year lease has been taken by the Federal Government on the former Charles R. Gruman 375 acre farm in the town of WETHERSFIELD for use as a rifle range for the National Guard. The site is now owned by Ed. Don George.

The NEW YORK STATE FREEDOM TRAIN paid a ~~two~~-day visit to PERRY on June 4-5th, being stationed on the siding at the B. & O. station on Center Street. School children of the County viewed the train either at Batavia, Franklinville, or Perry.

Rev. M. A. Garland of Ontario, Canada, has been appointed the new rector of TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WARSAW, and HOLY APOSTLES CHURCH, PERRY.

Two new school centralizations have been projected for PERRY and WARSAW. Meanwhile, architects have been engaged to submit plans for the proposed Letchworth Central School building to be located between Gainesville and Castile.

The 125th Anniversary Tea of the PERRY CENTER CHURCH WOMEN was held at the church on May 11th, and was featured by a program which traced the activities of the Society since its founding, May 13, 1824. Those who were participants in the program included 6th and 7th generation descendants of the founders, some of whom appeared in old-time costumes, and an historical exhibit displayed numerous articles used by the pioneers of the town. Music was contributed by the Junior Choir; an informal historical sketch was given by Mrs. Manly Taylor; while the speaker of the day was Mrs. W. L. Carver, Churchville, a leader in women's church work.

"Popular Astronomy", March, 1949, contained a scientific treatise by HOMER W. CLOUGH, Castile, entitled "An Apparent Earth-Effect upon Sunspot Activity". Mr. Clough, a native of Arcade and long-time resident there, is retired from Government duty after service as a meteorologist with the Weather Bureau. He is the author of numerous studies in his field.



Civil War

Roll of Deaths

Below are listed the names of residents of Wyoming County, who were killed in action or died while in Service, as recorded in 1877, and published in the Wyoming County Times. We are reprinting this roll with the request that readers will advise us of additional names and the townships to which those listed should be credited. According to the State Census of 1865, the County suffered 291 casualties while this list contains but 201. At some future time we hope we may be able to publish a corrected roll together with the geographical distribution. Won't you please help?

Armstrong, George*
Allen, James*
Adams, Bush
Austin, Charles H.
Allen, Isaac M.
Atwood, Silas
Atwood, Benjamin F.
Allen, Seman E.
Armstrong, Silas
Atwater, Henry#

Blowers, Galusha*
Bishop, Charles C.
Bishop, Eli C.
Breslin, James
Benchley, William R.
Breidenbruck, George
Barnes, Edwin C.
Bills, Lt. Jared M.
Bills, Charles
Barnum, Abijah
Briggs, Ezra
Byam, Henry L.
Barnard, Wesley
Bump, James
Bennett, Milton
Barnes, Annis
Bentley, Albion J.
Bancroft, Ormus

Blake, Willard
Cross, Hiram*
Crittenden, Lot
Clough, Abel#
Carpenter, Edwin M.
Coggin, Joseph
Clapp, Adelbert
Carlton, Judson
Campbell, Lyman A.
Cornwell, John S.#

Darling, Charles B.
Day, Charles
Donlon, Thomas
Damon, Augustus
Davis, George W.
Dow, John
Dunlap, James
Doran, James

Evans, Carlos
Evans, Charles
Emery, Homer M.
Eastman, George W.
Elwell, Charles

Fillmore, Julius R.
Fisher, Rev. James*

Flint, William
Farrell, James
Ferris, Henry
Fox, Walter M.
Fox, Adam
Franklin, William
Forbes, Charles
Fuller, John
Falkner, Edward
Fuller, George A.

Griffith, Moses
Green, Willard*
Graves, Sidney
Gay, Henry M.
Guile, Harvey J.
Gliss, Joseph
Gath, Charles
Griffith, Wallace
Gardner, Orange C.
Griffith, Norris J.

Hare, John
Halsted, Cullen C.
Helmer, Clarkson
Hicks, Job S.
Hood, Stephen A.
Hodges, Alonzo
Hopper, Albert W.

DEATH ROLL-cont.

Hitchcock, Richard
Hanigan, James
Henrietta, Frank
Harty, Robert

Inglesby, Homer

Jones, Humphrey M.
Johnson, Jason M.
Johnson, Charles
Jones, Howell
Jackson, John

Keghan, John
Knox, Frederick W.
Keeney, Ennis A.*
Kreigelstein, S.
Kellogg, Edward D.
Keeney, George W.

Lawrence, William B.
Leddick, Lawson, B.
Leach, Charles H.
Lounsbury, Ira
Leddick, Daniel
Laramore, George

Mead, Lyman
Merrill, Capt. Asa B.*
Martin, Hector C.
Martin, George F.
McGuire, Michael
Miller, William
Marsh, Alfred H.
Miller, Charles
Miller, Francis
McBride, William
McCormick, James
Morrison, Lt. Jeremiah R. #

Negus, George

Owen, Nathaniel
O'Connor, Nicholas

Parkins, John

Patridge, William E.
Peasley, Timothy
Pratt, Irving
Patridge, Charles A.*
Peck, Elias S.
Pond, Harvey
Palmer, Lyman
Patterson, Henry
Phinney, Charles P.
Phillips, Zenus
Pratt, David
Perkiks, Olin
Rood, James E.
Rolph, Nelson
Robinson, Seymour L.
Redding, Michael
Robinson, Major J.P.*
Ripley, Solon
Renyck, John T.
Relyea, Edwin
Redding, William
Roche, William
Russel, William H.
Rice, Henry*
Rood, Legrand

Shockensy, Timothy E. #
Solcum, Edwin M.
Simmons, P. E.
Smith, Tunis
Spencer, Judson A.
Simmons, James B.
Spencer, Henry
Seymour, Jared
Sundraker, Jacob
Skinner, Nelson W.
Standish, Alfred*
Smith, William*
Snyder, Wilber
Sammis, Albertus
Spink, Benjamin
Steamer, John
Spencer, George H.
Sikes, Seymour
Spencer, Anson H.
Streeter, Alonzo

Simons, Alfred
Strong, Lorenzo
Spencer, Henry J.
Smith, Thomas
Safford, Penbroke J.

Terry, Monroe A.
Thompson, Thomas
Thomas, Earl F.
Tallman, Lt. Benjamin
Tallman, Frank

Van Valkenburg, R.W.
Vosburgh, Henry

Wood, Charles M.
Washburn, Oliver
Wickson, Edward
Waller, D. P.
Weaver, Corydon C.
Whitney, Carlton W. #
Whitney, Lorenzo D. #
Wilday, Sylvester
Wolf, Charles
Velles, Newton #
Whicher, Charles B.*
Watrous, Alfred
Wiggins, Zelotas C.
Wright, Oliver
Whittam, Charles E.
Wright, Alfred
Windsor, Judson
Weber, Phillip
Wells, William H.
Whitney, Whitfield
Whitney, Isaac
Whitney, Abram
Whitney, Charles
White, William
Welton, Charles

Zehler, Nicholas

*Warsaw

#Arcade

The State Census of 1865 distributed the 291 deaths in the County as follows: Attica 31; Arcade 12; Bennington 27; Castile 17; Covington 9; Eagle 17; Gainesville 17; Genesee Falls 7; Java 11; Middlebury 19; Orangeville 3; Perry 34; Pike 32; Sheldon 23; Warsaw 26; Wethersfield 6.

NECROLOGY

DR. HAROLD E. FOSTER, former Castle resident, died at Fort Meade South Dakota, April 19th. He was in charge of the Veterans' Administration hospital there. A resident of Castle prior to World War I, he was one of the first to go overseas where he served with the British army in Flanders; after discharge, he lived briefly in Rochester before entering government service. Burial at Arlington.

A widely known Attica mortician; ERVIN J. MARLEY, died in Batavia, May 7th. Burial was at Attica. He had served on the Attica Village Board, as an assessor, and Town Clerk for ten years. He was born in Attica in 1883.

In Warsaw, May 10th, occurred the death of DAVID A. DILTZ, D.D.S., aged 73, a native of Canada. He was a graduate of the Dental School, University of Buffalo, and came to Warsaw in 1904. Burial at Warsaw.

DR. ELMER G. HORTON, 81, child specialist and professor emeritus of pediatrics, Ohio State University, died May 30, at Columbus, Ohio. He was a graduate of Arcade High School's first senior class in 1887, and while at Cornell was a football star.

MRS. MARY J. SWEET, 94, a life-long resident of Perry, died May 22. She was the great-great granddaughter of Lt. Richard Bishop the soldier of the Revolution who came farthest west in New York State at the time of Sullivan's expedition into the Genessee Country. The house in which she was born at 18 Short Street, was one of the earliest on the Ogden Tract.

In Appreciation

With this issue HISTORICAL YOMING concludes Volume II, an occasion for the County Historian to express his abiding appreciation for the support and cooperation which has made its publication possible. The cost was defrayed through funds set aside by the Board of Supervisorstoward expenses of this Office. Again, through the courtesy of the Arcade Central School Board and Principal Joseph A. Kemp, the facilities of the commercial department of the School have been set aside for our use.

We owe a great debt to Mr. Robert W. McGowan of the Commercial Department who, during the past two years, has graciously volunteered his services in the mechanical preparation of the bulletin. The appearance of the bulletin at all is due to his efforts. Through the School year, 1948-49, he has been assisted by the following Senior students: Peggy Almeter, Lillian Butler, Naomi Glasner, Mildred Gleave, Joan Maher, Connie Nichols, Olive Roblee, Ethelmae Shisler, Alice Tuczapsky, Jennie Turk, Maryann Stotsky.

Our thanks go out to each and all.

A great debt of appreciation is reserved for those readers and friends who have sent in contributions, or have aided us in our research, and have inspired us to go forward. We hope that we shall again serve you with Volume III.

CORRECTION

In the May issue, page 85, the name of the college founded by Joseph Ward should have read YANKTON COLLEGE

WEST MIDDLEBURY CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

The following inscriptions were recorded during the summer of 1948 in the burial ground in the Hamlet of West Middlebury, located in the northwest portion of the Town of Middlebury. Burials date from the second decade of the 19th century, consequently some of the older stones are no longer legible and others have become broken. The Cemetery is in excellent condition and fenced.

- ALLEN Elizabeth, 1859 - 1934
- ATWATER Rev. Lucius, June 22, 1812 - Dec. 6, 1892
Hannah S., second wife, d. Mar. 30, 1873, 54 yrs.
Eli, son Rev. Lucius, d. July 10, 1872, 23y 10m 22d.
- AUSTIN Jane Wilson, wife Herman Austin, 1816 - 1842
- AVERY Spencer, d. Feb. 8, 1895, 75 yrs.
Pauline R., wife, d. Apr. 15, 1901, 78 yrs.
Francis M., son, d. May 6, 1872, 21 yrs.
- BAILEY Adaniram, son Aaron & Mary Bailey, d. Aug. 2, 1838,
19 yrs. 1 mon. 22 ds.
"My flesh shall slumber in the ground
Till the last trumpets joyful sound
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise
And in my Saviour's image rise."
Merritt R., May 22, 1829 - July 27, 1912
Rosella Wilson, wife, Mar. 16, 1829 - Feb. 16, 1910
Charles A. Judd. Sept. 19, 1852 - May 26, 1883
Sons of Merritt & Rosella:
Perrin M., Jan 18, 1856 - July 18, 1858
Merritt J., Nov. 12, 1863 - Oct. 7, 1874
Deacon Aaron (Father), d. May 27, 1876, 71y 5m
Maria, wife, (Mother) d. Jan 7, 1880, 73 yrs.
- BAIRD Sally, wife Levi, d. Nov. 8, 1827 in 25th year
"While slumbering in the dead of night
Her soul it took a sudden flight
To worlds above where Christ is gone
No more to sigh, no more to mourn."
Daniel, d. July 7, 1831, 60 yrs.
Betsey, wife Daniel, d. Feb. 24, 1852, 78 yrs.
Susan, wife B. F. Baird, d. _____ (stone buried)
- BALDWIN George J., 1871 - 1937
Kate M. Smith, wife,
- BARROS Franklin T., son Calvin & Olive, d. Feb. 8, 1819,
2y 3m 25ds.
"Sleep on dear babe and rest
Thou did thy parents charm
Now in your Savior blest
Who called thee to His arms."

WEST MIDDLEBURY
CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

- BARROWS Calvin, d. Mar 8, 1873, 89 yrs 6 mons.
Olive, his wife, d. Sept. 7, 1866, 76 yrs. 3 mons.
Sextons W., 1819 - 1902
Rachael M., wife, 1822 - 1899
George N., 1847 - 1913
Olive M., 1853 - 1922
Clarence B., 1872 - 1907
- BELKNAP Jane E., dau. Augustin & Nancy, d. Mar. 23, 1861 43y
Mosley D., Our Brother, d. May 9, 1856, 35y
Nancy Dewey Belknap, Pioneer, 1785 - 1871
Lorane B., 1830 - 1904
Alfred F., 1825 - 1919
Brainard E., son A. F. & Lorane, d. Sept. 18, 1861
4 yrs 18 ds.
E. B. Belknap, M.D., 1866 - 1913
Alice H., wife,
Beulah, infant daughter, no date
- BEY Robert P., 1889 -
Lizzie, 1894 - 1919
- BLATSFORD Richard, 1825 - 1892
Sarah, his wife, 1831 - 1920
Archie, their son, 1871 - 1897
Charles H., 1869 - 1926
- BOOTH Marion, 1895 - 1937
Ella L., 1861 - 1929
Samuel, 1857 - 1940
William A., Father, 1859 - 1947
Mary E., wife, Mother, 1867 - 1919
- BOWER Henry, 1860 - 1944
Kate, his wife, 1860 - 1933
Lillian, daughter, 1886 - 1902
- BOWERS Rachael, wife Sam'l Bowers, d. July 22, 1831, 69y
2m 24d
Cynthia, wife John S. Bowers, d. (stone weathered)
- BRAINARD Edward, Father, d. Dec. 18, 1830, 70 yrs.
Deborah, wife, Mother, d. Nov. 25, 1873, 64 yrs.
Edmund, d. Oct. 31, 1884, 74 yrs. 10 mons.
Alzina, his wife, d. Mar. 5, 1882, 72 yrs. 6 mons.
Lewellyn G., dau. E. & A., d. Feb. 9, 1857, 17 yrs.
Seymour E., 1850 - 1928
- BRAUN Phillipina W., 1856 - 1929 (on Fuest lot)
- BRONSON Elnathan B., 1864 - 1934
Anna M., 1866 - 1939

WEST MIDDLEBURY CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

- BROWN** Albert H., May 3, 1890 - July 20, 1899
Walter, Father, 1854 - 1934
Sophia Brewster, his wife, Mother, 1859 - 1915
Albert, 1897 - 1899
- BUCK** Deborah, wife Isaac Buck, d. Apr. 10, 1860, 60 yrs.
(Burial on Terry Family lot)
- BURST** Jacob, d. Sept. 29, 1896, 69 y 10 m 1 d.
Esther, his wife, 1828 - 1916
I. J., 1866 - 1945
Emma, his wife, 1865 - 1934
- CAPWELL** Peter, d. Mar. 10, 1874, 86y 6m 8d
Olive, his wife, d. June 30, 1876, 85y 4m 15d
Children of Peter & Olive:
William B., d. June 30, 1816, 1y 8m 7d
Abigail M., d. Feb. 18, 1835, 14y 6m 28d
Rose & Tilly, infant twins, d. June 7th & June 11, 1872
George H., d. May 1, 1875, 20y 5m 14d
Roy P., 1861 - 1928
Franklin W., d. Oct. 9, 1889, 66y
Ellen C., wife Franklin, d. May 2, 1914, 83y
William, a Revolutionary Soldier, Experienced religion
in 88th Year. Died May 13, 1843, 97 yrs.
William R., d. Sept. 9, 1833, 49y 9m 8d
- CARLSON** Carl E., 1872 - 1939
- CHA(DDOCK?)** Mary, daughter Willard & Amelia Ch----, d. Oct. __, 1831
13y 14d
- CHADDOCK** Willard, d. May 27, 1832, 48y 3m 27d
Flord, son Ashley C. & Helen C. Thompson, 1871-1925
Alvin, d. Jan. 22, 1871, 83y 6m 15d
Sally, wife Alvin, d. Mar 3, 1868, 76y 8m 2d
Philander, May 5, 1815 - April 22, 1891
Melvina R., wife Philander, Oct. 21, 1822-Mar. 20, 1898
Children of Philander & Melvina:
Harriet, d. Nov. 12, 1848, 1y 4m 27d
Ellen, d. June 12, 1850, 2y 1m 12d
Joseph, 1824 - 1905
Clarrissa H., his wife, 1832 - 1862
Mary E., his wife, 1828 -
Carl F., 1862 - 1905
Minnie, his wife, 1864 - 1941
- CHAMBERLAIN** Melvin H., 1850 - 1891
William K., 1884 - 1891
Mercey W., 1855 - 1920
- CHOATE** Lucinda A., 1821 - 1869
Frank M., 1857 - 1858
Edith B., 1867 - 1943
Charles B., 1861 - 1943

WEST MIDDLEBURY CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

Austin E., son Henry & Elizabeth, d. Jan. 23, 1864, 3mo

CONKLIN

Elias L., 1783 - 1862

Clarissa Shepard, his wife, 1785 - 1857

CORNELL

Judson E., son Peleg H. & Rebecca, d. Mar. 1, 1817 18mo

Mercy, wife P. H., d. Feb. 17, 1842, 22yrs. Also

an infant aged 16 days

Peleg H., Sept. 10, 1817 - Aug. 4, 1889

Rebecca H., second wife Peleg; born Mar. 26, 1815, d.

Mary Ann; dau. Benjamin & Ann, d. Feb. 28, 1838,

aged 18y 1m 2d

Benjamin, d. Nov. 5, 1868, 73y 7m

Arthur M., son H. J. & Amelia, d. Mar. 10, 1884 2y 6m

COX

David, d. April 10, 1874, 60 yrs.

Aurelia; his wife, d. Feb. 24, 1880, 62 yrs

Anah E., dau. Wm. A. & Emma A., d. Aug. 31, 1872, 6mons

CRITTENDEN

Adaline F., wife William A., d. May 9, 1856, 33 yrs.

CUMMINS

Amos F., son Ichabod & Bebee, d. Feb. 20, 1824, 10y 10d

DEIMER

Mary E., 1882 - 1915 (Burial on Fuest lot)

DORAN

Jemima, relict James Doran, d. May 10, 1829, 74 yrs

EASTMAN

Leander, Oct. 9, 1815 - May 4, 1893

Harriet, wife Leander, July 23, 1830 - May 21, 1900

Mary, wife Leander, d. Dec. 17, 1864, aged 46y 4m

John N., son Leander & Mary, d. Nov. 8, 1864, 17y 4m

Charles Justin, son Leander & Mary, d. Nov. 9, 1864

12y 11m

Nathaniel H., d. July 30, 1867, 75y

Calvin B., 1818 - 1902

Matilda J., wife Calvin, 1826 - 1901

Julia M., dau. Calvin & Matilda, d. June 13, 1867, 20y

Marilla, wife N. H. Eastman, d. Aug. 11, 1878,

aged 81y 9m 4d

Justin Leander, Dec. 24, 1869 - Nov. 23, 1946

Lillian Ewell, wife,

Adda Viola, dau. Justin & Lillian, Mar. 2, 1897

EIGHLY

Edgar L., d. Aug. 15, 1890, 56y 5m 3d

M. Urana; his wife, 1845 - 1914

Milly J., dau., d. April 19, 1894, 26y 11m 4d

EVANS

Paul M., 1899 - 1937 (American Legion marker)

EWELL

Hiram, 1826 - 1893

Fannie M., wife Hiram, 1829 - 1910

James, 1786 - 1855

Hannah, wife James, 1792 - 1853

Miranda, dau. James & Hannah, 1818 - 1898

(to be continued)

September, 1948 to July, 1949

Acknowledgments - - -31, 56, 92, 113	Axtell, Harold A. - - - - - 33
Allan, Ebenezer - - - - - 21	Ayrault, William L. - - - - 71
Arcade - - - - 9, 10, 19, 31, 35, 57, 70	Barber, Clifford - - - - - 15
Attica - - - - 35, 50, 69, 73-78, 103-104	Batchelder, Mrs. Charlotte - 90
Attica Historical Society - - - - 34, 103-104	Brown, Foster K. - - - - - 90
Aviation Career - - - - - 29-30	Crocker, Mrs. Persis S. - - 15
Ballad: "Gleason's Mule" - - - - 57	Culver, Thomas H. - - - - - 71
Barrows, Mrs. D. M. - - - - - 67-68	Diltz, Dr. David A. - - - - 113
Benham, Floyd H. - - - - 33, 43, 56, 93	Durfee, Joseph J. - - - - - 90
Bennington - - - - - 8-9, 35, 43	Foster, Dr. Harold E. - - - 113
Bishop, Lt. Richard - - - - 21, 113	Grieve, John F. - - - - - 90
Blackmer, James L. - - - - - 13	Hand, Charles E. - - - - - 15
Boating on Silver Lake - -27-28, 48-49, 92	Horton, Dr. Elmer G. - - - -113
Bowen, Howard M. - - -45, 47, 70, 772	James, Louis R. - - - - - 71
Bridge, Covered, Bennington - -43	Joyce, James E. - - - - - 15
Brininstool, Earl A. - - - 31, 91	Luther, N. R. - - - - - 90
"Buttons" - - - - - -49, 61	Marley, Ervin J. - - - - - 113
Castile - - - - 6-7, 19, 35, 49, 58-61, 94-95, 110	Matthews, Albert S. - - - - 15
Castile Grange - - - - - -43	Merkley, Dr. Henry S. - - - 15
Castile Sanitarium, Centennial of 83-89	Norton, Eugene P. - - - - - 71
Cemetery, Care of Pioneer - - -16	O'Neil, Daniel J. - - - - - 90
Cemetery Inscriptions	Peck, J. Chauncey - - - - - 71
Attica Center - - - - - 73-78	Quinn, Paul H. - - - - - 90
Beach, Eagle - - - - - 96	Schwalenstocker, Charles J. - 15
Doty Hill or Hodges, Town of Pike - - - - - 96-97	Stage, Dr. Lon E. - - - - - 15
Humphrey's Hollow - - - - - 44	Sweet, Mrs. Mary J. - - - 113
Old Lamont - - - - - -14	Watkins, Laurence M. - - - 90
West Middlebury - - - - 114-117	Whitney, William F. - - - 15
Wethersfield, Smith's Corners - - - - - 37-39	Wilson, Kirke R. - - - - - 33
Century Farms - - - 19, 69, 94-95	Eagle - - - - - 35, 37, 70, 96
Civil List for 1949 - - - - - 68	East Koy - - - - - 93, 110
Civil War, Roll of Killed-111-112	Eldridge, Cynthia - - - - 62-65
Civil War, Soldiers' Monument - - - - - 105-106	Everest, Hiram B., and petroleum industry - - - - - 98-102
Clough, Homer W. - - - - - 110	Famous People Who Have Visited Wyoming County - - - - - 1-12
Cooley, Verne C. - - 56, 72, 91	Fisher, Mrs. Addison W., on famous people - - - - 1-12, 50
County Home - - - - - 31	First Settlements, Date of, - 35
Covington - - - - - 35, 90	Flader, Fredric - - - - - 29-30
Cowlesville - - - - - 43	Folklore from Middlebury -35, 51-2
Crocker, Dr. Frank M. - - - - 60	Freedom Train - - - - 70, 91, 110
Davison, Louisa - - - - - 22	French, Robert M. - - 13, 56, 72, 91
Deaths:	Gainesville - - - 9, 35, 62, 65, 70, 91
Arthurs, Walter F. - - - - 90	Gainesville Female Seminary 62-65
	Gates, Samuel - - - - - 21
	Cayton, Samuel - - - 49, 61, 109
	Genesee Falls - - - - - 35
	Genesee River - - - 13, 53-61, 95
	Genesee Valley Canal - 58-61, 95
	Greene Family, Castile - - 38-39

INDEX TO VOLUME II

(cont)

Hanley, Joe R. - - - - -	31,50	Question Box - - - - -	14,34,43,72,92
Hardy, Harvey - - - - -	62-63,65	Radio - - - - -	19
Hardy, Mariet - - - - -	62-65	Revolutionary Soldiers -	14,34,92
Highways - - - - -	31,50,91	Selective Service Board -	19,68
Historic Sites Survey - - -	32,56	Sheldon - - - - -	35,36,44,71
Ice Age - - - - -	49	- - - - -	107-108
Ice Harvesting - - - - -	28	Sheldon, Charles M. - - -	84
Index - - - - -	118-119	Sheldon, Edward A. - - -	84
Indian Life - - - - -	48,53-55,66,93	Silver Family - - - - -	22,67-8
Java - - - - -	35,70	Silver Lake - - - - -	18,19,21-28,
Jemison, Mary - - - - -	53-54,93	- - - - -	48-49,92
Jordan, David Starr - - -	64	Silver Lake Institute - -	18,26-7
Lamont Stone Mill - - - - -	33	Silver Lake Railroad - -	25
Langdon, Paul - - - - -	20	Silver Lake Serpent - -	22-25,43
Letchworth, William P. - -	53-54	Silver Springs, Salt - -	91
Letchworth Central School -	19,110	Slave Labor in County - -	49
Letchworth Park - - - - -	11,53-55	St. Helena - - - - -	58-61,95
Letchworth Park Museum - -	53-55	Smith Homestead, Java - -	19
"Letchworth Rifles" - - -	20	"Taberlea", Castile - - -	94-95
Library, Cordelia A. Greene,		Tannery Inspector - - -	52
Castile - - - - -	13,32,91	Thomas, M. Smith - - - -	19
Linguistic Survey - - - - -	70	Threshing Machine, early -	109
Lockport Streets - - - - -	56	Town Historian, list - - -	70
"Lost Nation" - - - - -	66	Universalist Church, Warsaw -	20
Masonic Lodge, First - - -	107-8	V F W Camp, Orangeville -	46-47
Melven Farm, Attica - - -	69	Wagner, Mrs. Elwood G. - -	37-9,
Merrill, Arch - - - - -	50	- - - - -	96-97
Methodist Church at Silver		Ward, Henry Augustus - - -	19
Lake - - - - -	18,26-27	Ward, Dr. Jabez - - - - -	79-81
Middlebury - 5,6,7,10,11,12,35,40,		Ward, Joseph - - - - -	84-85,113
- - - - - 50,93,98-99,114-117		Warsaw - - - - -	2,12,19,20,31,
Middlebury Academy - - - -	20,93	- - - - -	35,36-7,50,52,70,91,92,
Middlebury Historical Society -	93	- - - - -	105-106,110
Milestones - - - - -	19,50,70,91,110	Warsaw Historical Society -	34
Nesbitt, George - - - - -	46-47	Westcoy Creek - - - - -	110
Nevinger, Mrs. J. W. - - -	13	West Middlebury Cemetery	
Orangeville - - - - -	35,46-47	Inscriptions - - - - -	114-7
Patriot War - - - - -	40-42	West Star Lodge, F. & A.M. -	107-8
Perry - - - - -	9,20,21,35,40,	Wethersfield - - - - -	12,35,37,50,
- - - - - 50,52,70,79-87,110		- - - - -	71,110
Perry Center Congregational		Whittier, John Greenleaf -	52
Church - - - - -	79-87	Wolcott Family - - - - -	71
Perry Center Congregational		Wyoming Community Hospital -	19,31
Church Women - - - - -	36-87,110	Wyoming County Fair - - -	91
Pike - - - - -	20,35,45,47,72,	Wyoming County Newspapers -	91,92
- - - - - 91,96-97,89,98		Wyoming County Soldiers	
Pike Fire of 1909 - - - - -	45,47	Monument, Warsaw - - - -	105-6
Pike Seminary - - - - -	72	Wyoming Historical Pioneer	
Potter, Gefena - - - - -	20	Association - - - - -	-10,12,25-6,55
Prehistoric animals - - - -	20,55		